Miscellaneous.

WANTED—"A Big Thing"—

WANTED—A young man that

WANTED—A person thoroughly

WANTED—A young man with

WANTED—1,000 live men to sell

WANTED—$1,000 or $1,200 for

WANTED—By a gentleman

WANTED—$1,000 for three

WANTED—Information—

WANTED—Three furnished

WANTED—Money—Bad, for

WANTED—An active business

WANTED—We have several

WANTED—Agents—Smart

WANTED—Parties to take an

WANTED—Everybody to know

WANTED—To purchase 5,000

WANTED—In a Manufacturing

WANTED—What every true and

WANTED—Discharged officers

WANTED—$1500 per year. We

WANTED—Agents—For

WANTED—Agents—$175

WANTED—Agents—$150

WANTED—$1,000 for three

WANTED—Agents—Male

WANTED—Agents—Male

WANTED—Agents—For

WANTED—Agents—Male

WANTED—Agents—Smart

WANTED—Agents—For

WANTED—Agents—For

WANTED—Agents—For

WANTED—5,000 Agents

WANTED—Agents—$150

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Two first-class por-

WANTED—A Bookkeeper. Ad-

WANTED—A good Hammer-

WANTED—Early this morning

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—A good practical

WANTED—Boat Builders, Car-

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—As

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—

THE CHEMIST.

Lester Piano Co., N. Wabash.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

MARCH, 1868, Pop. 81, 1868

Lester Piano Co., N. Wabash.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Protection Benefits the Poor Man and Not the Rich.

A. L. CHASE.

Yours truly,

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Speech of Hon. Richard Yates, in the United States Senate, Monday, February 17, 1868.

Letters from Distinguished Men.

Letters given by J. Wells, Esq., Hon. J. D. Wall, and Hon. A. L. Lovejoy.

THE RESOLUTIONS—THEIR MEANING EXPLAINED BY DISTINGUISHED MEN.

MASS MEETING IN SMITH & WIXOM'S HALL.

PROTECTION.

Illinois Items.

Appointment of Commissioners of the Supreme Court.

Letter from Hon. John M. Wilson.

Letter from Hon. Joseph Gillespie.

Letter from Hon. Jesse K. Dubois.

Letter from Hon. Wm. H. Bissell.

Letter from Hon. Wm. Kellogg.

Letter from Hon. Wm. H. Herndon.

Letter from Hon. Wm. H. Lamborn.

Letter from Hon. Wm. H. Lamborn.

Letter from Hon. Wm. H. Lamborn

LETTER FROM GEN. B. A. HURLBUT.

I.S. Hyatt, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 7th, in which you request me to attend the Convention of Republicans, to be held in Chicago on the 22d inst., and to address the meeting on the 23d, is received. I regret that I cannot comply with your request.

Every new channel of communication opened between the North and South, and every new tie that binds us together, is of great importance to the future peace of the country. I have never doubted that the people of the Southern States would, as soon as they were left to act for themselves, return to their allegiance to the Union, and that the Republican party would, in the end, receive the support of the majority of the people. It would be idle, however, to disguise the fact that the progress of events has been slower than I had anticipated. It would be idle, also, to conceal the fact that the bitterness of the contest, while acting in its natural effects to unite the people of the North, has had the same effect in the South. There are limits, of course, to all human endurance, and the wrongs and outrages of which the Southern people have been the victims have, in many instances, been more than human nature could bear. Reason has been forced to yield to the passions of the hour, and the natural leaders of the people have been compelled to submit to the control of the ignorant and violent. The Republican party has been the object of the fiercest hatred, and the Republicans of the South have been subjected to the most cruel persecution. They have been murdered in cold blood, and driven from their homes by bands of assassins, and the power of the State governments has been used for the protection of the criminals instead of the punishment of their crimes. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the Republican party has been overthrown in the States where it was in a minority, and that Republicans have been afraid to vote. The wonder is that the party has not been entirely destroyed, and that any Republicans have been found in the South who have had the courage to perform the duties of citizens. The fact that the party has been able to maintain its organization in many States, and that the Republicans have been able to vote in others, is the best evidence of the vitality of the principles for which we have contended, and of the patriotism of the people. I believe that the time is not far distant when the Republican party will be restored to power in every State in the Union, and when the Republicans of the South will be able to vote and act without fear of violence. I believe that the time is not far distant when the Republican party will be restored to power in every State in the Union, and when the Republicans of the South will be able to vote and act without fear of violence. I believe the proposed Convention will be a step in the right direction, and that it will do much to encourage the Republicans of all sections, and to strengthen the party in the South. I am sorry that I cannot be present, but I am not well enough to undertake the journey, and my engagements here are such that I cannot leave. I hope the Convention will be largely attended by the people of the Rock River country, and that they will take such action as will show to the people of the whole country that they are in earnest in the work of reorganizing the party in the South. I am, very truly yours,

B. A. HURLBUT.

Hon. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Chairman, and others, Committee.

The letter was received and read to the Convention by Gov. Babb and the editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, highly commending the objects of the Convention.

Mr. Hall of Boone moved to amend by declaring that when the Convention separated it should reassemble on the first Tuesday of March, 1867, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee that meets on the 24th.

Mr. Van Norden, of Rock Island, opposed the amendment. He could not be a success without Legislative assistance. He did not believe in investing money in the enterprise. The Legislature would be in session before the next meeting of the Convention, and could act in the matter. He wished to know what the committee was appointed for, which could be done by the assessment of the real estate in the improvement. There must not be one of its expenses to the people. The committee was to see what could be done, and report to the Legislature. After that it was for the people and the Legislature to act.

Mr. Scott offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be addressed by this Convention to the absent members of the Legislature, soliciting their attendance at the next session, for the purpose of hearing the reports of those discussed by this body, that a committee be appointed to receive their respective answers.

On motion the whole subject was referred to the appointed committee.

The Convention then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, but it was found necessary to adjourn over to the afternoon, and adjourned until half past one o'clock this morning.

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION AT PEORIA.

Organization and Appointment of Committees—Repeal of Paper Duty—Advertising Contracts—Establishment of Regular Rates—Interesting Discussions.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Feb. 21.

The Editorial Convention assembled here this morning, mainly for the purpose of discussing the propriety of a repeal of the duties on paper, and of points for presentation to Congress on the subject. The attendance of delegations from all parts of the State, as well as individuals, is much greater than was expected. There were, at the opening of the Convention, about one hundred delegates present from newspapers, mainly in the interior, and a large number from points on the railroads, while during the day the accessions were considerable. The headquarters of the fraternity were at the Peoria House, where the Executive Committee met the morning of the Convention, and the meetings of the Convention were held in the City Council Chamber.

Mr. Emery, of the Peoria *Transcript*, called the Convention to order, and on his nomination, Mr. Merritt, of the Rockford *Register*, was elected Temporary Chairman, Mr. Ford, of the Lacon *Gazette*, Temporary Secretary, pro tem.

On motion, representatives of the press from outside the State were invited to participate in the business of the Convention.

Messrs. Darnell, Flynn, Wilson, Henry and Sumner were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

On motion, the ten minutes rule was applied to speakers. After an absence of a few minutes the Chairman, Col. Merritt, reported the following list of officers for permanent officers of the Convention: J. W. Merritt, Sprinafield *Register*, President; H. M. Ford, Lacon *Gazette*, Vice-President; Oliver White, Stark Co. *News*, T. W. Tarr, Salem *Advocate*, E. H. Greey, Rockford *Register*, Secretaries.

The report of the committee was accepted and their recommendations adopted by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Bailey a Committee on Business was appointed, and Messrs. Bailey, Hall and Ford were ordered to be referred to the Chair. The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Bailey, of the Prairie Farmer; Hall, of the Bureau County *Republican*; Ford, of the Lacon *Gazette*; Crandall of the Champaign County *Herald*, and Dodsley, of the Dodsley *Mercury*.

The proceedings of a convention of editors and publishers of weekly papers held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, were on motion, read for purposes of reference.

The rest of the forenoon session was taken up in hearing the report of the Committee on Business, which, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment at 2 o'clock, Vice-President Herron in the chair. While waiting on the report of the business committee, Mr. White, of the Stark county *News*, introduced a resolution that the Executive Committee be instructed to call a convention at Springfield, at the time of the meeting of the Legislature, to memorialize that body on the subject of the paper duty. He thought that such a course would be a success without Legislative assistance. He did not believe in investing money in the enterprise. There must not be one of its expenses to the people. The committee was to see what could be done, and report to the Legislature. After that it was for the people and the Legislature to act.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Female Spiritualist, in Search of Her "Affinity," Finds a Divorce---Poetical Marriages and Practical Divorces---A Soldier Charged with Cruelty to his Wife---A Wife with Marital Infidelity---She Threatens to Poison Her Husband.

A Clerical Divorce---A Clergyman Convicted of Deserting His Wife---Chancery and Common Law---Verdict in the Knox-Hossack Case---Criminal and Probate Business.

TRIAL CALENDARS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—This Court was opened yesterday morning, but almost immediately adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. John H. Wheeler, Chief Justice, and Hons. Joseph E. Gary and John A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—In order to be prepared for the public good. The right of taking land for the use of railroads is a necessary one, but the duty and exercise of over private individuals. The right to condemn a strip of land over some one to serve the public must be guarded by the law. The only such corporations that so rule are those which are of a public character. Public corporations created for public benefit, exercising the right of eminent domain, are those only which can be properly held to be kept within bounds as to its exercise. Charter of consolidation—is the right, and the duty of the Legislature to grant it, when by such limitation as to rates and charges as will prevent extortion, it will be for the advantage of the country, and which will not destroy the efficiency of the use of the road for the purposes for which it was created. And, of these questions, the Legislature is not only a proper tribunal, but the sole judge, and their decision is final and conclusive. The only remedy to any mind, is the law in all cases when the charter fixes rates and charges, and when it does not, I think, is the case in all existing charters in this state.

And the only remedy, then, of the people of Illinois, who are aggrieved by this action of these corporations, is to apply to the Legislature for relief. Some such such enactments as may remove the evil complained of.

Additional securities, upon the extension of Rock River, create water power, and the improvement of the navigation of the river, will give to the people of the Rock River country the right to manufacture their own products, and to ship them to market. Let the Industry of the country have less attention to the Speculation of the country, and the people of the Rock River country will be more independent of the speculations of the Eastern and Western capitalists.

Mr. Hall, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge themselves to abide by the ruling of this body.

In a few remarks he warmly urged this measure, as tending to unity and harmony for the old and proud men of the weaker papers through the country.

Mr. Thomas, of Bureau, believed that there would be a difficulty involved in this step, in certain parts of the country from which only one publisher out of two or three in the same county had attended and been bound by the rules of this Convention.

Mr. Smith thought that the action of this resolution should be made conditional, and that an association should be formed, to meet annually, and by every means in their power render impossible those publishers who refused to abide by the decisions of the Convention, cutting off their exchanges and bearing them as vermin.

Mr. Hall explained that such a pledge would in some places render certain papers unpopular, and would not be a success without Legislative assistance. He did not believe in investing money in the enterprise. There must not be one of its expenses to the people. The committee was to see what could be done, and report to the Legislature. After that it was for the people and the Legislature to act.

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Special Notices.

Vein Destroy

And Female Prostration in Life closely connected to the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. They have a wonderful influence in purifying the blood, which they reach through the nervous system, and in all cases of Nervousness, Debility, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Incontinence of Urine, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, Blotches, Spots, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Pain in the Limbs, Sinking in the Fits, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, and Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury, these Bitters have no equal. Their agreeable combination of the Aromatic Herbs of California with the Pure Medical Principles extracted from Plants, Roots and Barks, renders them the most perfect and wonderful Invigorant and Tonic ever known. They are not a vile drug, but a pleasant medicine. Their taste is not offensive, but delightful, and they are recommended and freely used by the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen and Ladies as the best, safest and most reliable remedy ever known. They are purely vegetable, containing no alcohol, whisky or brandy, and are entirely free from all those poisonous substances which are found in the many Bitters now before the public. Their Diuretic action is prompt and powerful, and in all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Catarrh of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Dissipation or Weaknesses of either Sex, Males or Females, they are unequaled. Their Cathartic action on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nerves, Muscles and Skin, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammatory Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Skin, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, Diseases of the Blood, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Sore Ears, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy of the Bowels, Female Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms of all kinds, Colic, Pain in the Side, Back or Loins, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, or Impure Blood, are literally unknown. No person who will use these Bitters according to the directions for a reasonable length of time, will remain long sick or suffer pain, as they are the most perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system ever discovered. Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when, keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow. No epidemic can take hold of you if you do. Keep the system regular by occasional purgative, and if it should become costive or bound in order, take a dose of the Bitters as a gentle aperient. Observe

PROTECTION.

[Continued from Second Page.]

...ment of wealth, amounted, at about the close of the war, to $16,000,000,000. Of this sum the loss by the rebellion, in property destroyed, and the cost of the war, was $5,000,000,000, and the remainder, $11,000,000,000, was the increase in the next four years of peace. Now, I confess I wonder that anybody can advocate a return to a system which made those terrible and unnatural results possible. I wonder that anybody can desire—but anybody can desire, will be the word when I get through—that the country should be governed for America as it was governed for Europe, and that the whole theory of the Democratic party should be that the people were made for the benefit of the Government, instead of the Government for the benefit of the people; to be governed by a monarchical Executive, whose first act—I am not speaking of the present Executive, but of the party which he represents—whose first act on coming into power would be to remove every man who had been appointed by his predecessor, and put in his own friends, and whose next act would be to use the power of the Government to keep his party in power. I will not discuss the question of the tariff, manufactories of cotton, woolen, leather, iron and glass are already overstrung upon an experimental existence in the United States, and the wages of the operatives of these classes in the Northwest immediately demand that the interest of being struggled in their infancy be advanced. I will not discuss the question of the tax-payer, who is now paying the taxes which the manufacturer should pay, and who is to be relieved by the repeal of the internal revenue laws—men who are to receive in this question, think what it is you are invited to do now—to break down American industry, to throw the whole burden of taxing man—for whose benefit are you invited to do this? Is it for the benefit of the laborer? Is it for the benefit of the farmer? Is it for the benefit of the mechanic? Is it for the benefit of any class of men in the United States? Why, it is for the benefit of the capitalist, who, by the manufacturing system in the world's fair that is being conducted in London, is to be brought into competition with the laborer of Europe, who receives but one-half according to the cost of living, and who is to be brought into competition with the laborer of Asia, who receives but one-quarter according to the cost of living. Is that the question? Is that the question? Is it for the benefit of the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, that you are invited to do this? Why, gentlemen, there is not one interest of all the interests of the United States, not one, that would not suffer by the adoption of the system which would be inaugurated by the success of the Democratic party. Why, the great profit on foreign goods sold in this country is the profit of the American merchant, who buys them in the foreign market and sells them here. Why, the great profit on the sale of American manufactures is the profit of the American manufacturer, who sells them to the American consumer. Why, the great profit on the sale of American agricultural products is the profit of the American farmer, who sells them to the American consumer. Why, the great profit on the sale of American labor is the profit of the American laborer, who sells it to the American employer. Why, the great profit on the sale of American capital is the profit of the American capitalist, who sells it to the American borrower. Why, the great profit on the sale of American skill is the profit of the American inventor, who sells it to the American manufacturer. Why, the great profit on the sale of American genius is the profit of the American author, who sells it to the American publisher. Why, the great profit on the sale of American patriotism is the profit of the American soldier, who sells it to the American people. Why, the great profit on the sale of American statesmanship is the profit of the American statesman, who sells it to the American Congress. Why, the great profit on the sale of American religion is the profit of the American minister, who sells it to the American Church. Why, the great profit on the sale of American humanity is the profit of the American philanthropist, who sells it to the American world. Why, the great profit on the sale of American justice is the profit of the American judge, who sells it to the American bench. Why, the great profit on the sale of American liberty is the profit of the American citizen, who sells it to the American Government. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Government is the profit of the American people, who sell it to themselves. Why, the great profit on the sale of American civilization is the profit of the American nation, which sells it to the world. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Christianity is the profit of the American Christian, who sells it to the American Christ. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Heaven is the profit of the American God, who sells it to the American soul. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Hell is the profit of the American devil, who sells it to the American sinner. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Purgatory is the profit of the American priest, who sells it to the American Catholic. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Limbo is the profit of the American Democrat, who sells it to the American fool. Why, the great profit on the sale of American Democracy is the profit of the American Democrat, who sells it to the American fool. Why, the great profit on the sale of American fools is the profit of the American Democrat, who sells it to the American fool. 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